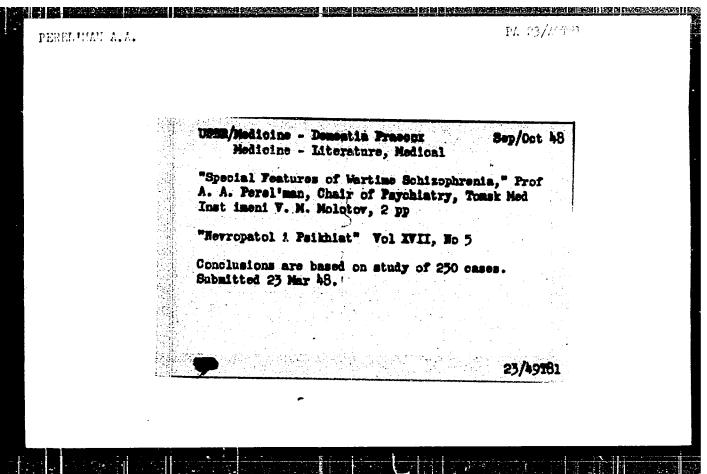
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mation. The system the operation running briefly described.	n incorporate ng smoothly.	s electronic computer The various function	ters for calculati	ons required to	keep
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FEREL MAN, Aleksandr Avgustovich	Fsychiatry	DECLASED 1960	
50: Zhur. Nevr. ! Fsikh., 61, No 4, 6	530, UNCL.		

PERELIMAN, A.A. (Tomsk); MOLOKHOV, A.N. (Kishinev); IVANOV, N.V. (Gor'kiy);

KUTANIN, M.P. (Saratov); EPSHTEYN, A.L. (Dnepropetrovsk); CHALISOV,
M.A. (Minsk); SEMENOV, S.F. (Moskva); SLUCHEVSKIY, I.F.

Discussion. Probl.sud.psikh. 9:162-173 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(MIRA 15:2)

PEREL'MAN, A.A. (Tomsk); FREYYEROV, O.Ye. (Moskva); SHPAK, V.M. (Kalinin);

TORUBAROV, S.V. (Moskva); DETENGOF, F.F.

Discussion. Probl.sud.psikh. 9:230-235 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(NEUROSES) (MENTAL IILNESS) (INSANE, CRIMINAL AND DANGEROUS)

TAGETEVA, Nadezhda Viktorovna; TIKHOMIROVA, Mariya Matveyevna;

PREEL'MAN, A.I., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, otv. red.;

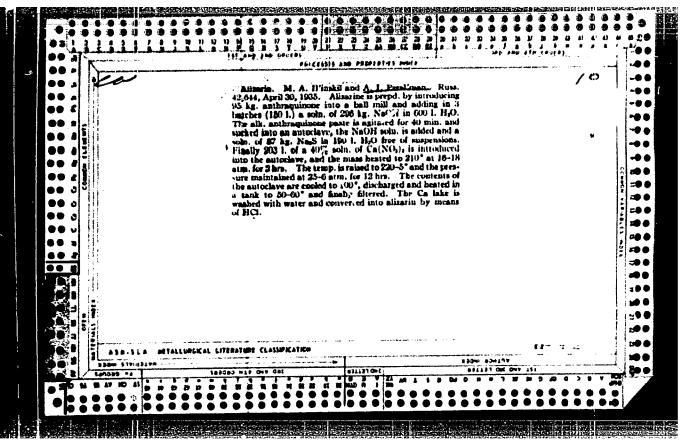
FILIPPOVA, B.S., red. izd-va; DOROKHINA, I.N., tekhn. red.

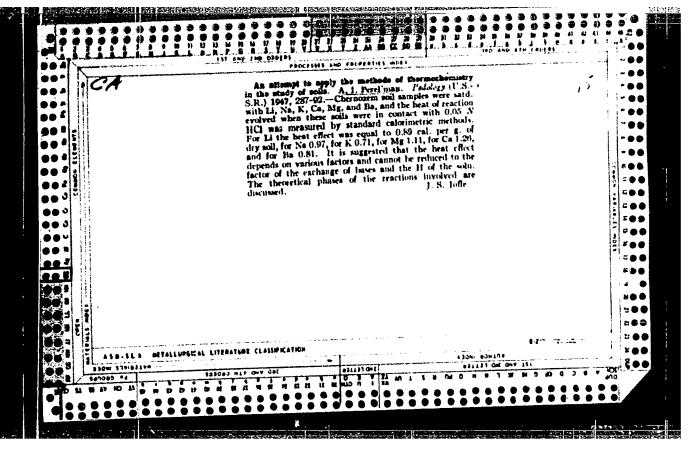
[Geochemistry of the bottom sediments in the Black Sea (north-western part)]Gidrogeokhimiia donnykh osadkov Chernogo moria (severo-zapadnaia chast'). Moskva, Isd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR,

1962. 145 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Black Sea--Deep-sea deposits)

(Geochemistry)

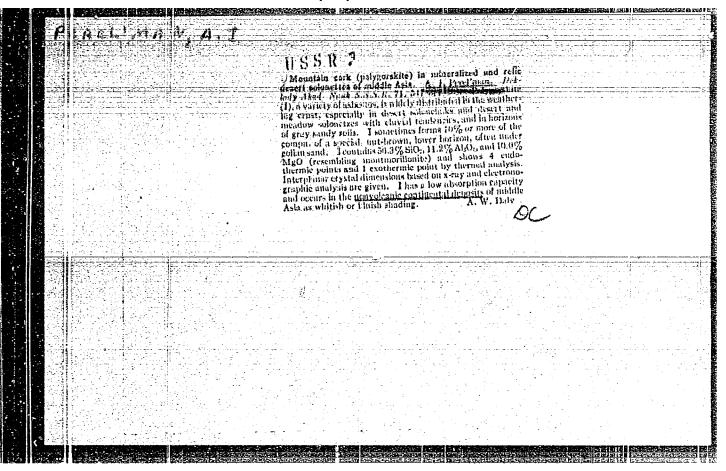


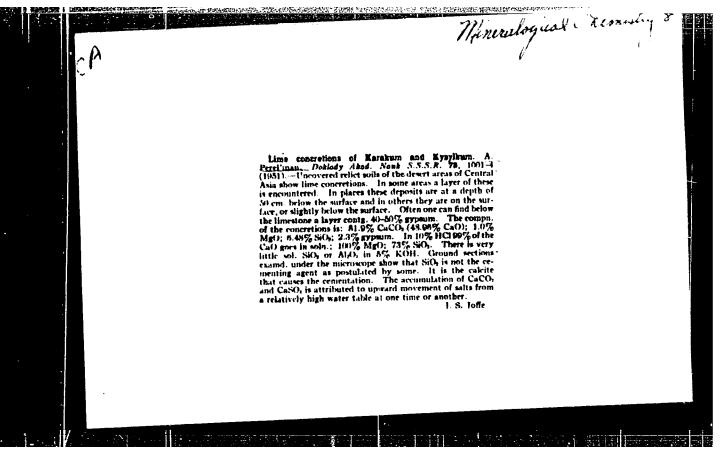


PURELUNIN, A. I.

"Fossil and Relict Soils of the Central Asia Deserts,"

Dok. An., 69, Mo. 6, 1947.





PEREL'MAN, A. I.

USSR/Geophysics - Obituary

May/Jun 52

"Boris Borisovich Polynov (1877-1952)," Obituary by A.A. Saukov and A.I. Perel'man

"Iz Ak Nauk, Ser Geolog" No 3, pp 3-5 ·

In his 75th year, Boris Borisovich Polynov, outstanding scientist, and academician-Communist died on 16 Mar 52. He was distinguished by his classical research in agriculture, geochemistry and geography.

220756

PEREL'MAN, A.I.

Geochemistry

Determinative chemical elements of the landscape, Priroda 41 No. 4, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

PEREL MAN, A.I.

GEOCHEMISTRY

"Geochemistry." A.S. Saukov. Reviewed by A.I. Perel'man. Priroda 41 no. 8, 1952

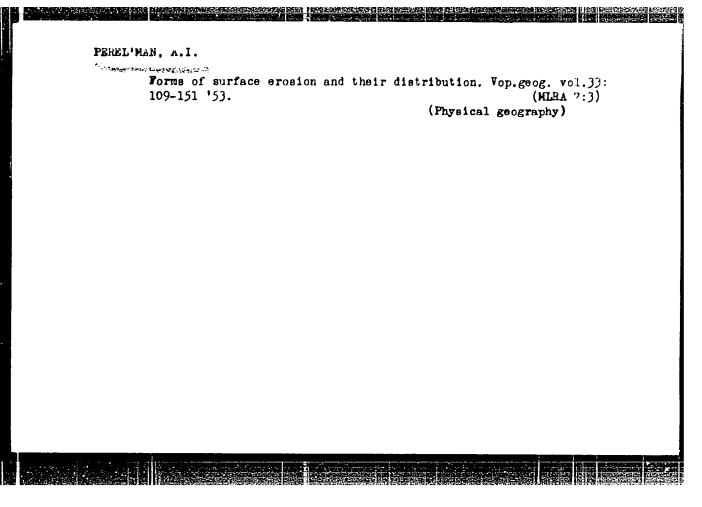
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9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952 1/1/1, Uncl.

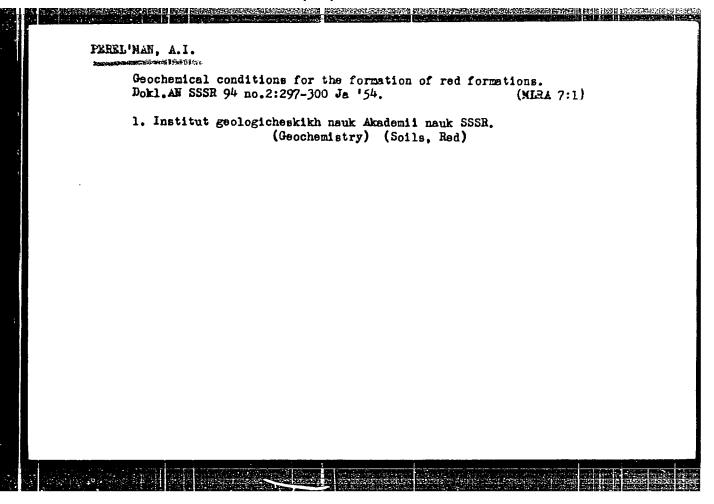
PEREL'HAN, A.I., kandidat geologo-mineralogicheskikh mauk.

Structure of the atom and the composition of the earth's crust. Nauka i (MLRA 6:11) (MLRA 6:11) (Geochemistry)



	HAMPERSON CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE
USSR/Geolog	y - Geochemiatry
Card 1/1	Pub. 86 - 4/40
Authors	Perel'man, A. I.
71tle	Netural landscapes of the European part of USSR and their geochemical characteristics
Periodical	¹ Priroda 3, 35-47, Mar 1954
Abstract	The new B. B. Polynov method for the study of the geochemical characteristics of natural landscapes, is described. The migration of chemical elements reflects many typical characteristics of a landscape as a whole. Natural landscapes are usually characterized by definite conditions of the migration of chemical elements - a special type of migration The role of water (ground, river waters), on the geochemistry of a natural landscape, is explained. Chart showing the geochemical landscapes of the European USSR, in included. Ten USSR references (1931-1952). Tables; diagram, drawings; illustrations.
Institution	
Submitted	
對統治 (1864年)	

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Perelman, a		
"Structure of an atom	and composition of the earth's crust. Tr. from the Russian" (p.	n1
"Konstantin Ivanovich	Skriabin; a profile" (p. 11)	7)
PRIRODA I ZNANIE	on them, a protecte (p. 11)	
	itatelno druzhestvo) Sofiya Vol 7 No 1 Jan 1954	
(Sargarako bi Hogorshi	reacetile diuznestvo, softya vol 7 no 1 Jan 1954	
SO. East Fumonous Asse	enciona Tiet V-2 o V. o. t	
oo. East European Acce	essions List Vol 2 No 7 Aug 1954	



PEREL'MAN, ALESKSANDR IL'ICH.	N/5 623.2 .F4							
Ocherki geokhimii landshafta / Essays on the geochemistry of the landscape/								
Pod Red. D. I. Shcherbakov. Moskva, Geografgiz, 1955.	391 P. Diagrs., Maps, Tables							
`								

PEREL'MAN, A.I. USER/ Geology--Organic material Card 1/1 Pub. 86--1/39 Authors Perel'man, A. I., Dr. Geol. Mineral Sc. THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PE Title The geological role of organisms Periodical Priroda 44/1, 3--9, Jan 1955 ibstract . In commemorating the tenth anniversary of the death of Vladimir Ivanovich Vernadskiy some of his views on geology are recalled, such as that living substance is the most powerful geological force of the biosphere and it increases with the passing of time. This view is found to be in harmony with the fact revealed by research that geological formations like coal, turf, limestone reefs and diatomite represent the remains of vegetable and animal matter and that entire islands are formed by coral action. According to Vernadskiy's theory there is a cycle of interaction between organic and inorganic matter. Nine USSR references (1932--1953). Illustration. Institution : Submitted

PERCE PLAN ALL

Migration series of chemical elements in the weathering zone. Dokl.

AN SSSR 103 no.4:669-672 Ag'55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno skademikom D.I.Shcherbakovym (Geochemistry)

PEREL'MAN, A.I.

Archaic weathering crust of Central Asia. Dekl, AN SSSR 103 no.5: 867-869 Ag '55. (MLRA 9:1)

l.Institut geelegicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavlene akademikem D.I.Shcherbakevym.

(Seviet Central Asia--Weathering)

PERBL'NAB. Aleksandy Illich; Mircollin, Ya.A., redaktor; Glayke, D.A., tekimicheskiy redaktor

[History of atoms and geography] Istoriia atomov i geografiia.

Moskva, Gos. ind-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1956. 60 p. (MLRA 10:2)

(atoms) (Geography)

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240010008-5 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

15-57-2-1206

FAIR FAR SERVICE AND PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiyu, 1957, Nr 2,

p 3 (USSR)

AUTHOR:

_Perel'man, A. I.

TITLE:

Significance of the Work of Academician B. B. Polynov in Geology and Geochemistry (Znacheniye trudov akademika B. B. Polynova dlya geologii and geochimii)

PERIODICAL:

V sb: Kora Vyvetrivaniya. Nr 2, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1956,

pp 5-27

ABSTRACT:

B. B. Polynov was one of the most outstanding representatives of the pre-Kuchayev school of scientists. The sphere of his scientific interests was unusually large and included various (usually related) phases of soil science, geography, geology and geo-chemistry. He originated the study of erosional crust and introduced new concepts into the subject of the

decomposition of rocks and minerals. He established the new idea of the "migrational ability" of chemical

Card 1/4

elements in the earth's crust, determined five

15-57-2-1206 Significance of the Work of Academician B. B. Polynov (Cont.)

migrational series of elements, and introduced the concept of sequence in the process of decomposition. Thus, in the development of orthoeluvium, that is, of the residuum of the decomposed extrusive rocks, he separated four stages: the stage of a coarsely fragmental orthoeluvium; the stage of calcined orthoeluvium; the stage of sialic orthoeluvium; and the stage of allitic orthoeluvium. Analogous stages of development can be seen in the residuum of the decomposed marine sediments ("paraeluvium") and of the continental deposits ("neoeluvium"). According to his views, the eluvial crust of decomposition is associated with definite forms of the cumulative crust of decomposition; the latter is commonly enriched with mobile products of decomposition (carbonates, sulfates, chlorides). Forms, phases and types of the eluvial and the cumulative crusts of decomposition depend on the elements of geomorphology. As the actual foundations for his theory, B. B. Polynov used, to a great degree, his personal field observations in Mongolia, in the trans-Volga district and in the Caspian Lowland, and Card S/4

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PEREL MAN A.I.

US3R/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 746

Author: Perel'man, A.I.

Institution: Academy of Sciences USSR

Title: Mobility of the Chemical Elements in the Weathering Zone

Original

Periodical: Sb.: Kora vyvetrivniya, No 2, Moscow, Academy of Sciences USSR,

1956, 92-100

Abstract: A formula is proposed for the calculation of the mobility of the

chemical elements in the weathering zone: $P_X = P_Y \times m_X n_Y / m_Y n_X$, where P_X and P_Y are the mobilities of elements X and Y, m_X and m_Y are the average concentrations of X and Y in the fluvial waters, and nx and ny are the average concentrations of the respective elements in the rocks of the given district which are affected by the weathering process and drained by the feed waters of the particular river. The author notes that mobility depends on: (1) the properties of the element (position in the periodic table, ionic radius, valency,

Cars 1/2

USSR/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

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Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 746

Abstract: optical properties, etc), (2) the mineral composition of the rocks and the type of crystal lattice of which the element is a part and its susceptibility to weathering, and (3) the action of organisms and natural waters. See also Referat Zhur - Khimiya,

1956, 12667.

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240010008-5"

KHASHIKOV, V.I., glavnyy red.; BRODSKIY, A.A., red.; PEREL MAN, A.I., red.; SAUKOV, A.A., red.; SAFROHOV, N.I., red.; SERGETEV, Ye.A., red.; EHITAROV, N.I., red.; SHARKOV, Yu.V., red. SHCHERBINA, V.V., red.; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

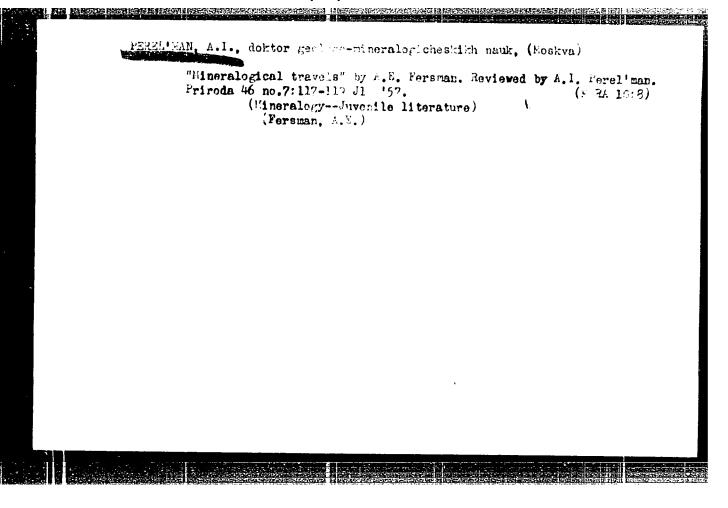
[Geokhimicheskie poiski rudnykh mestorozhdenii v SSSR; trudy soveshchaniia. Pod red. V.I.Krasnkova. Moskva. Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izdvo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. 1957. 466 p. (MIRA 11:3)

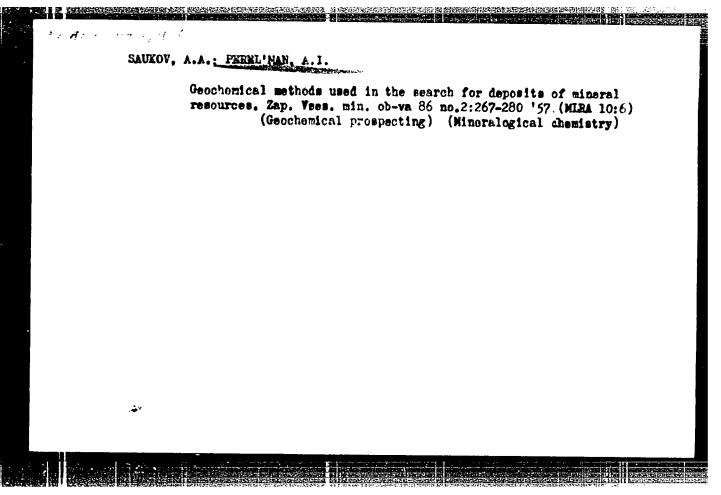
1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po geokhimicheskim metodam poiskov rudnykh mestorozhdeniy. 1st, Moscow, 1956.
(Geochemical prospecting)

Geochemistry of the weathering crust. Priroda 46 no.6:9-18 Je '57 (MIRA 10:7)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Moskva).

(Geochemistry) (Barth-Surface)





RUMANIA/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 24, 1958, 81052.

Author : Saukov A., Perelman at

Inst

Title : Geochemical Methods of Prospecting Minerals.

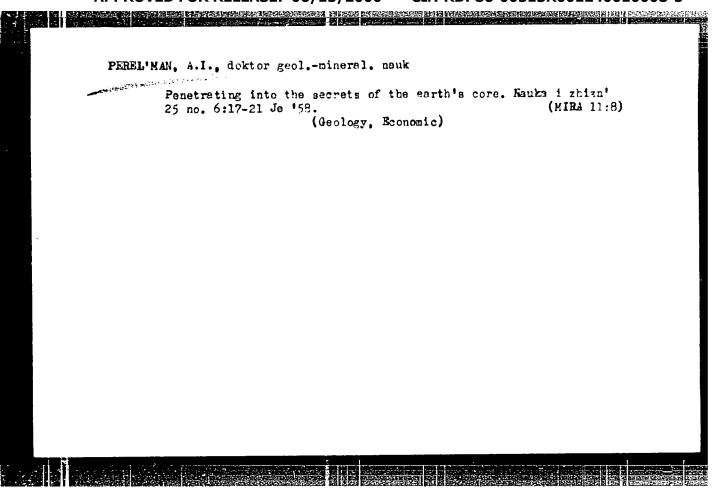
Orig Pub: An. Rom.-sov. ser. geol.-geogr. 1958, No 2, 27-41.

Abstract: No abstract. For the translation refer to Ref. Zhur-

Khimiya, 1958, 7428.

Card : 1/1

11



PEREL mon, H.I

26-58-6-26/56

AUTHOR:

Perel'man, A.I., Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences

TITLE:

Traces of Ancient Water-Bearing Horizons in Sedimentary Rocks (Sledy bylykh vodonosnykh gorizontov v osadochnykh porodakh)

PERIODICAL:

Priroda, 1958, Nr 6, p 95-97 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In Kazakhstan, Central Asia, East Siberia and many other regions of the USSR, so-called "red-colored formations" (sedimentary rocks of various shades of red) are found. These rocks formed in different periods of geological history (from Cambrian to Neogen), especially in the old continents. They are interstratified by sandstone, siltstone and sometimes gravel, clay and limestone. Their red color originates from ferrous oxides and hydroxides, which cover the small sand and clay particles with a thin red film. Against the red background, stripes of bluish-green or light grey color can sometimes be observed, which usually consist of sandstone, gravel, etc., their thickness varying between a few centimeters and several meters. On investigating these stripes, the author concludes that in many cases they are white water-bearing horizons and that their original color must have been red. Underground waters were kept

Card 1/2

26-58-6-26/56

Traces of Ancient "ater-Rearing Horizons in Sedimentary Rocks

back in the red formations in former recological epochs and neturally moved through penetrable horizons - sand and gravel - which were enclosed between layers of clay and siltstone. Then these waters moved along at great dept.s, they did not have free oxygen and therefore could not re-establish the ferrous compound, thus leaving almost colorless traces.

There are 2 colored plates.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Moskva) (Institute of the Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow)

Card 2/2 1. Geology-Asla

KOVDA, V.A.; YAKUSHEVSKAYA, I.V.; TYURYUKANOV, A.N.; PEREL'MAN, A.I., doktor geologo-mineralog.nauk, otv.red.; YERMAKOV, M.S., tekkn.red.

[Trace elements in the soils of the Soviet Union] Mikroelementy v pochvakh Sovetskogo Soiuza. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk.univ...
1959. 63 p. (MIRA 13:3)

(Trace elements) (Soils)

SOV/25-59-4-5/44 30(1)

Perel man, A.I., Doctor of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences **AUTHOR:**

The Geochemistry of the Landscape (Geokhimiya landshafta) TITLE:

Nauka i zhizn', 1959, Nr 4, pp 13-16 and p 1 of centerfold PERIODICAL:

(USSR)

The author deals with a new branch of science - the geochemistry of the landscape. The bases of this science were ABSTRACT: developed by the Russian scientist V.V. Dokuchayev, and his followers Academicians L.S. Berg and B.B. Polynov. The essence of geochemistry of the landscape consists in transforming the geographical conditions (by changing the composition of specific chemical elements) and thus developing more favorable circumstances for soil cultivation. On the example of various Soviet landscape categories, such as "poles'ye", "chernozem", salt-march deserts and stunted wormwood regions,

the author explains the important consequences and prospects

Card 1/2

The Geochemistry of the Landscape

THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF

SOV/25-59-4-5/44

for agricultural utilization of waste and uncultivated land through the application of geochemical methods. There are 6 sketches and 1 colored illustration.

Card 2/2

3(5)

SOV/11-59-8-2/17

AUTHOR:

Perel'man, A.I.

TITLE:

Catagenesis

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheska/a.

1959, Nr 8, pp 10 - 19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The expression "Catagenesis" was introduced into geochemistry by the late A.Ye. Fersman in 1922 and means "a combination of changes in sedimentary rocks caused ty underground waters in a hypergenetic zone which circulate through petrographically and chemically different beds and strata of sedimentary rocks". A peculiarity of catagenesis is its irregular distribution in strata and its association with definite levels, beds and structural lines. Catagenesis develops mainly in water-bearing levels and in zones of their contact with water resistant rocks. Different phenomena of catagenesis were caused by determined chemi-

Card 1/6

cal elements, which, infiltrating into a given level,

SOV/11-59-8-2/17

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conditioned the geochemical peculiarity of a given type of catagenesis. The author calls such chemical elements (also ions and chemical compounds) the typomorphic elements. Such elements are free oxygen, CO2, H2S, Cl, SO4, Na, Ca and others. He distinguishes two groups of such elements. The first group is composed of typomorphic elements and compounds of aerial migration (oxygen, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide methane, etc.). Their influence on catagenetic processes is very great and in many cases determines the geochemical type of catagenesis. There are 3 basic surroundings in which these processes occur: 1) oxidizing surroundings where water contains free oxygen and categenesis occurs in conditions of an oxidizing surrounding with all its characteristic geochemical peculiarities. Oxygen is the typomorphic element; 2) reducing surroundings, without Hos. The water contains large quantities of CO2, methane and other hydrocarbons. These conditions are favorable for the migration of

Card 2/6

SOV/11-59-8-2/17

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iron (Fe⁺²) and manganeze (Mn⁺²). The migration of iron in reducing surroundings is especially characteristic of marshy soils of humid zones. As a result of this migration the soil acquires a dark-blue or a variegated ocherous-dark blue color. This process is called gleyification (ogleyeniye). Similar processes occur also at great depth, only this change of color is not caused by the superficial soil process (swamping) but by the gleyifying action of the water from ancient water-bearing beds. The CO2 is the typomorphic element-gas and also partly the hydrocarbon; 3) reducing surroundings, with HoS. The water does not contain oxygen and other oxidizers, but contains large quantities of HoS, methane and other hydrocar-The difference between the 2nd and 3rd groups consists mainly in the absence or presence of HoS. The second group of typomorphic elements is composed of elements and compounds of water migration infiltrating in form of normal or colloidal solutions (chlo-

Card 3/6

SOV/11-59-8-2/17

rine-ion, sulfate-ion, hydrocarbonate-ion, Ca, Mg, Na, silicon, etc). These typomorphic elements and compounds determine the alkaline-acid conditions and the mineralization of natural waters. Each geochemical type of catagenesis is characterized by a combination of aerial and liquid migrants found together in the water and jointly acting on the rocks. On this basis a geochemical classification of catagenesis (Table 1) can be established. The types of catagenesis are usually well defined in any geological cross-section and often characterized by the color which depends on the accumulation of a specific typomorphic element. author further describes some of characteristic types of catagenesis and gleyification. The gleyification occurs in non-carbonaceous, as well as in carbonacecus red-colored rocks. In the first case Mg, Ca, Fe, F and other elements are intensively carried away; in the second, the same occurs but to a lesser degree. Fe and Mg from gleyified beds sometimes concentrate in adjacent beds of the same ancient water-bearing level. The gleyification phenomena are character-

Card 4/6

SOV/11-59-8-2/17

istic for deposits of a cuprous sandstone type associated with the red-colored formations, such as large ore-bodies of Urals, Donbass, Central Asia and the Dzhezkazgan copper deposits. The author states that in the future special attention should be paid to the catagenetic phenomena observed in sedimentary rocks during geological survey and prospecting operations and in lithological research. The study of catogenetic processes will eventually permit the development of prospecting methods which should be called, according to the author, paleohydrochemical methods. The following geologists were mentioned by the author: A.M. Ovchinnikov, V.A. Sulin, F.A. Makarenko, N.M. Surakhov, L.B. Rukhin, D.G. Sapozhnikov, N.V. Logvinenko, L.V. Pustovalov, V.I. Vernadskiy, A.V. Shcherbakov, V.V. Shcherbina and Ignatova. There are 3 tables, 2 diagrams and 17 Soviet references.

Card 5/6

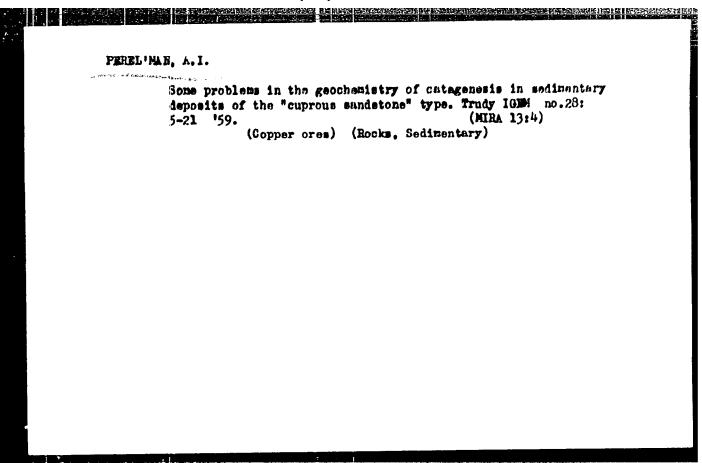
Catagenesis

SOV/11-59-8-2/17

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Geology of Mineral Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry of the AS USSR, Moscow)

January 7, 1959 SUBMITTED:

Card 6/6



PEREL*MAN, A.I. Epigenetic changes in sedimentary rocks and their importance for paleolydrogeological studies. Biul.MOIP.Oti.geol. 34 no.4:164-165 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 13:8) (Rocks, Sedimentary) (Veter, Underground)

KRASNIKOV, V.I., otv.red.; SAUKOV, A.A., red.; PEREL'MAN, A.I., red.; SMIRNOVA, Z.A., red.izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Geological results of applied geochemistry and geophysics]
Geologicheskie resultaty prikladnoi geokhimii i geofisiki.
Moskva, Gos.naushno-tekhn.isd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr.
(Dokledy sovetskikh geologov. Problema 2). Pt.1. [Geochemistry]
Geokhimiia. 1960. 94 p.

(MIRA 13:11)

1. International Geological Congress. 21st, Copenhagen, 1960. (Geochemistry)

PERELIMAN, A.I.

Geochemical principles in the classification of landforms. Vest.Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 15 no.4:3-12 Jl - Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy geografii SSSR Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Physical geography)

PREL'MAN, A.I., doktor geol.-mineral.nauk

* That is bio-geochemistry? Hauka i shisn' 27 no.10:28-32 0 '60.

(Geochemistry) (Ridlogy)

(Geochemistry) (Ridlogy)

PEREL'HAN, A.I., doktor geol.-min.nauk

Geochemistry of the White Russian territory. Priroda 49 no.9:106 S 160. (MIRa 13:10)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii

i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

(White Russia-Geochemistry)

PERKL'MAN, A.I., doktor geol.-mineralog. nauk

Geochemical classification of elements. Priroda 53 no.5: 8-19 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

PERELIMAN, A.I.; MUSHINA, Ye.A.; TOPCHIYEV, A.V. [documed]; Frinitally uchastive: KOMOVA, T.A.; SHRONINA, V.L.

Investigating the polymerization of vinyleyclonexane on the catalytic systems Al(i-CAH9+TiCl4). Flast. massy no.8:3-6

164.

2.1 多元,元十二年,1915年

[Atoms in nature; the geochemistry of the landscape]
Atomy v prirode; geokhimiia landshafta. Moskva, Nauka,
1965. 190 p. (MIRA 18:3)

也可以在这些的现在分词,而是是对于他们的对抗,但是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是一种的的。

TOPCHIYEV, A.V. [deceased]; MUSHINA, Ye.A.; PEREL MAN, A.I.; SHISHKINA, M.V.

Relative activity of certain monomers in polymerization on un oxidechrome catalyst. Neftekhimiia 4 no.5:735-740 S-0 164.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza imeni A.V. Topchiyeva AN SSSR.

KRASNIKCV, Vladimir Ivanovich (1906-1962), prof., doktor geol.miner. nauk; DYUKOV, A.I., otv. red.; KAZHDAN, A.B., otv. red.; PEREL MAN, A.I., red.; SHARKOV, Yu.V., red.

[Fundamentals of an efficient method of prospecting for ore deposits] Osnovy ratsional noi metodiki poiskov rudnykh mestorozhdenii. 2. izd. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 398 p. (MIRA 18:12)

ACC NR. AP5(28543 AUTHORS: Aerov, M. E.; Traynina, S. S.; Smetanyuk, V. I.; Topchiyev, A. V.; Nikitina, N. N.; Perel'man, A. I. 44,55	
4155	
ORG: none 7 TITLE: Method for polymerization of olefins. Class 12, No. 147175	
SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 159 TOPIC TAGS: polymer, polymerization, olefin, catalytic polymerization, catalyst,	
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for polymerization of olefins on a solid catalyst/dissolved in a solvent. The catalyst is separated from the polymer by dissolving the polymer in a suitable solvent. To carry out the process in one apparatus and to increase the quality of polymer, the process is carried out in one apparatus and to increase the quality of polymer, the lower flow section is a pulsating ascending solvent flow. The temperature of the lower flow section is a pulsating ascending solvent flow. The temperature at 140—1800. To increase kept at 80—1200 and that of the upper separating section at 140—1800 in the lower the degree of separation of catalyst from polymer, the flow velocity in the lower section is larger than in the upper separating section.	
SUB CODE: 07/ SUEM DATE: 30Mar61	
Cord 1/1 2	

VINOGRADOV, A.P.; KORZHINSKIY, D.S.; SMIRNOV, V.I.; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I.;
AYDIN'YAN, N.Kh.; VINOGRADOV, V.I.; VOL'FSON, F.I.; GENKIN, A.D.;
DANCHEV, V.I., LUKIN, L.1.; OZERCVA, N.A.; PEDEL'MAN, A.I.; REXHARSKIY,
V.I.; SMORCHKOV, I.Ye.; FEODOT'YEV, K.M.; SHADLUN, T.N.; SHIPULIN, F.K.

Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Saukov, 1902-1964; obituary. Geol. rud. mestorozh. 7 no.1:124-125 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

AKHMEDII, T.M.; PEREL'MAN, A.I.

Structure and some properties of trans-1,3-pentadiene polymers obtained on a chromium oxide catelyst. Vysokom. soed. 8 no. 1: 61-64 Ja *66 (MIRE 19:1)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sintema AW SSSR. Submitted February 12, 1965.

BATULIN, S.G.; GOLOVIN, Ye.A.; ZELHNOVA, O.1.; KASHIRTSEVA, M.F.; KOMARCVA, G.V.; KONDRAT'YEVA, I.A.; LISITSIN, A.K.; FEREL'MAN, A.I., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; SIDEL'NIKOVA, V.D.; CHERNIKOV, A.A.; SHMARIOVICH, Ye.M.; MURADOVA, A.A., red.

[Exogenetic epigene uranium deposits; conditions governing their formation] Ekzogennye epigeneticheskie mestorozhdeniia urana; usloviia obrazovaniia. [By] S.G.Batulin i dr. Moskva, Atomizdat, 1965. 323 p. (MIRA 18:5)

EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T 1 17086-65 8/0204/64/004/005/0735/0740 ACCESSION NR: AP4047685 AUTHOR: Topchiyev, A. V. (Deceased) | Mushing, Ye.A.; Perel'man, A.I.; Shishkins, M.V. TITLE: Relative activity of some monomers in the polymerization reaction on a chromium oxide catalyst r Hefcekhimiya, v. 4., no. 5, 1964, 735-740 TOPIC TAGS: vinylcyclohexane, allylcyclohexane, allylbenzene, phenylbutene, phenyl pentene, polymerization catalyst, chromium oxide catalyst, aromatic polymer ABSTRACT: The polymerizability of monomers containing naphthene and other aromatic rings in the presence of a chromium exide catalyst was investigated in relation to their structure. The polymerization rate at different temperatures at a monomer concentration of 0.0022-0.0024 mole/ml in heptane, and with 10% catalyst by weight, was plotted in relation to the total amount of monomer and solvent. On the basis of these curves, the velocity constants and initial velocities were determined. The total activation energy was found to be about 12.5 kcal for all monomers even though the velocity values vary over a wide range. According to the kinetic characteristics, the relative activity of the monomer decreases if the naphthene ring is replaced by benzene and the vinyl group approaches the ring: allylcyclohexane > vinylcyclohexane > 3-phenyl-1-pentene > 4-phenyl-1-butene > aliyl

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ACCESSION NR: AP4047685

benzene. The relative activity of the monomers is increased by the removal of the vinyl group from the ring because the side chain becomes more flexible and the orientation of the monomer molecules on the surface of the catalyst favors the reaction of the vinyl group with the surface of the catalyst. The properties of the resulting polymers are tabulated. The relative activity was also increased in the presence of a chromium oxide catalyst or by the replacement of the benzene ring with cyclohexane. The isomerization of the monomer, proceeding as a side reaction parallel to the polymerization in the presence of a chromium oxide catalyst, was also investigated. The structure of the monomers before and after polymerization was investigated by their infraged spectra. With increasing temperature of polymerization of vinylcyclohevane, the isomerizing effect of the chromium oxide catalyst increased. "The authors express their gratitude to I. Yu. Tsare skaya for the determination of the glass transition and melting points of the polymers and to A. T. Svyatochenko for determining the composition of the isomerization product by capillary chromatography. T. A. Komova also took part in the experimental work. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza im. A. V. Topchiyeva AN SSSR (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, AN SSSR)

SURMITTED: 020ct63

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SUB CODE: GC, CC

OTHER: 008

FEREL MAN, A.I.

ChemISTRI

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AUTHORS:

Topchiyev, A. V., Krentsel', B. A., Perel'man, A. I., 74-12-1/4

(Moscow).

TITLE:

Polymerization of Olefinsinto High-Molecular Products by Means of Oxide Catalyzers (rollimerizatsiya olefinov v vysokomolekulyarnyye

produkty na okisnykh katalizatorakh).

PERIODICAL:

Uspekhi Khimii, 1957, Vol. 26, Mr 12, pp. 1355-1373 (USSR).

ABSTRACT:

This paper contains all data concerning the catalytic effect of metal oxides in the polymerization of olefins. Oxides and mixed oxides of the VI., VII, and VIII. sub-group of the periodical system appear to be the most suitable. As carrier substances silicagel, kieselgibe,

aluminosilicates, γ -Al₂0₃, and active coal are used.

Also aluminosilicates have a catalytic effect, as e.g. floridise. The catalytic properties found to exist at different conditions have

been compiled from the passages referred to.

Mickel- and cobalt oxide catalyzers, their production and possibilia

ties of application are dealt with in the following.

A larger part of the paper deals with the catalytic effect of chromaium oxide catalyzers. A paper by T. Rode on the Cr = 0 -- phases is dealt with in detail (reference 25). The dependence of the molecular weight of the reaction products on pressure and temperature is gram

Card 1/3

Polymerization of Olerins into High-Molecular Products by Means of 74-12-1/4 Oxide Catalyzers.

phically represented; the mechanic and chemical properties of the polymerides and mixed polymerides obtained of ethylene, porpylene, etc. are compared in the table with other artificially produced substances as e. g. with polyvinylchloride and the American product mare lex(marleks).

In the following molybdenum oxides and mixtures of molybdenum oxide with copper, zinc., nickel, and cobalt oxides are mentioned as catalyzers and shortly discussed.

The effect produced by catalyzers can be improved by the addition of metal hydrides. For this purpose the hydrides of alkalis and alkaline earths lithium "alkanate" and the boron hydrides of lithium, sodium, magnesium and aluminum. In connection with boron fluoride also metal fluorides can catalyze the polymerization reaction of the olefins.

Nothing exact is hitherto known concerning the mechanism of oxide catalyzis; a comparison between the efficacy of the various oxides showed that the oxides of the V - VIII sub-group are particularly suited for this purpose. The catalyzer effect can be considerably reduced by the treatment with hydrogen at 500°C. The ideas expressed by G. Natta (reference 37) concerning the mechanism of the polymeriation reaction are given.

Card 2/3

Polymerization of Olefins into high-Holecular Products by Heans of $7l_4=12-1/l_1$ Oxide Catalyzers.

There are 6 figures, 6 tables, and 73 references, 20 of which are Slavic.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

1. Olefins-Polymerization 2. Metal oxides-Catalytic effects

Card 3/3

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

FERELMAN, A. I., MIYESSEROV, K. G., TOPCHIYEV, A. V., and KRENTSEL, B. A.,

"On the Question o. Applying Chromium Oxide or Milybden. Oxide Catalysts to Optain Crystalline Poly-Q -olerins," paper No. N , submitted at the International High-Polymer Conterence, N t ingham, 21-24 July 1958.

Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Leninskij Prospekt 14, Moscow, USSR

Translation to 3 miles

5(3) AUTHORS: SOV/62-59-2-35/40

Topchiyev, A. V., Krentsel', B. A., Perel'man, A. I.,

Smetanyuk, V. I.

Polymerization of Ethylene on the Chromium-oxide Catalyst at TITLE:

Atmospheric Pressure and in the Absence of a Solvent

(Polimerizatsiya etilena na okisnokhromovom katalizatore pri

atmosfernom davlenii i v otsutstviye rastvoritelya)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk,

1959, Nr 2, pp 365-366 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors report in the present news in brief that they succeeded in obtaining polyethylene on the chromium-oxide catalyst at atmospheric pressure and without a solvent at 110-180°. The yield of the polymer depends on temperature and on the time of contact of ethylene with the catalyst (Figs 1,2). A polymer with the melting point of 123-137 and h 0.4 - 0.5 was ob-

tained. Low-molecular (liquid) reaction products could not be detected. On the polymerization of ethylene without pressure but in the presence of a solvent no polymer was formed. The oxygen content in ethylene (0.3-0.4%) did not influence poly-

Card 1/2

SOV/62-59-2-35/40

Polymerization of Ethylene on the Chromium-oxide Catalyst at Atmospheric Pressure and in the Absence of a Solvent

merization; at pressure, on the other hand, and in the presence of the solvent (according to data of publications) the admissible quantity of oxygen is considerably smaller. Under identical conditions also polypropylene was obtained. It could be found that on polymerization under pressure and in the presence of a solvent the activity of the chromium-oxide catalyst is connected with the presence of chromium-oxides of the valences between Cr and Cr III. The chromium-oxide catalyst which contained only Cr₂O₃ without Cr also did not polymerize ethylene and propylene in experiments without pressure and solvent. There are 2 figures and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut nefti Akademii nauk SSSR (Petroleum Institute of the

Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED:

July 15, 1958

Card 2/2

5 (3,4)

AUTHORS: Topchiyev, A. V., Krentsel', B. A.,

SOV/62-59-6-20/36

以此次於以及其主義的主義的政治的政治的法院的大學的政治的政治的政治的政治。

Perel'man, A. I., Rode, T. V.

TITLE:

Chromium Oxide Catalysts for the Polymerization of Ethylene (Okisnokhromovyye katalizatory dlya polimerizatsii etilena)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 6, pp 1079 - 1087 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

By way of introduction the chromium oxide catalysts which are successfully used for the polymerization, and which are mentioned in publications are enumerated. (Refs 1-4,5). The strong catalytic effect exercised by these catalysts is based upon the readiness of chromium to pass over from one valence stage into an other. In the present investigation the composition, the physico-chemical properties, and the dependence of the activity upon the production method of the catalysts, which were produced by impregnation of the aluminum silicate with Cro₃ and chromium nitrate with successive activation at high temperatures, was investigated. Chromium, which is otherwise reduced at high temperatures from Cr (VI) to Cr (III) remains in aluminum

Card 1/4

Chromium Oxide Catalysts for the Polymerization of SOV/62-59-6-20/36 Ethylene

silicate almost completely as Cr (VI). This was proved by investigating the thermogram of the catalysts (method according to Balandin and Rode Ref 6), which exhibited an exothermal effect (Tables 2,3) which is caused by the interaction of CrOz and aluminum silicate, and by which the Cr VI on aluminum silicate when heating to 350° is preserved. The dependence of the activity of the catalyst was investigated with an aluminum silicate which was impregnated at first with CrOz and then with chromium nitrate. Apart from the chemical analysis also the weight, the specific weight, and the porosity of the catalyst was determined. Its activity was determined by the quantity of the solid polymer formed. Furthermore, the influence of the activation temperature on the composition of the catalyst was studied. (Table 1). Here it was found that the lower the activation temperature is (300°), the higher is the portion of Cr VI The catalyst, however, remains inactive because of the water still combined with the aluminum silicate. The activation temperature had therefore to be chosen in such a way that the de-

Card 2/4

Chromium Oxide Catalysts for the Polymerization of SOV/62-59-6-20/36 Ethylene

other hand the Cr content in the catalyst remained almost unreduced. This was possible in a vacuum at 350°. Furthermore, a connection between the beginning of the active effect of the chromium catalyst and the formation of intermediate chromium oxides at 350° was found. Finally, the influence exerted by carrier substances on the activity of the chromium catalyst was investigated, and experiments with aluminum silicate, silica gel, aluminum oxide, and activated coal were carried out. Aluminum silicate and silica gel proved to be the best carriers for CrO₃. The action of chromium catalysts as polymerizers is based upon their high sorption capability and the readiness of being reduced under the influence of high temperatures and in presence of hydrocarbons. The regeneration of the catalysts was also investigated. There are 7 figures, 5 tables, and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240010008-5 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 PACKET STATE OF THE PROPERTY O

sov/62-59-6-20/36 Chromium Oxide Catalysts for the Polymerization of Ethylene

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ASSOCIATION: Institut nefti Akademii nauk SSSR (Petroleum Institute of the

Academy of Sciences, USSR)

October 4, 1957 SUBMITTED:

Card 4/4

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240010008-5" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

sov/62-59-7-35/38 5(3) Topchiyev, A.V., Perel'man, A. I., Smetanyuk, V. I., AUTHORS: Krentsel', B. A. The Synthesis of Polypropylene on Chromium Oxide Catalyst (Polu-TITLE: cheniye polipropilena na okisno-khromovom katalizatore) Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, PERIODICAL: 1959, Nr 7, pp 1346-1349 (USSR) A brief introduction is given concerning the data found in publi-ABSTRACT: cations concerning the production of the compound mentioned in the title with chromium oxide catalysts (Refs 1-4). The present paper deals with the investigation of the influence on the polymerization of propylene on chromium oxide by the addition of Al(alkyl)3. The experiments were carried out by A.N. Tayba at the

Institute mentioned in the Association. Without addition of Al(alk)3 90% crystalline polypropylene was obtained with but a low

yield. The reaction in an autoclave took place at a temperature of 1050 and a pressure of 25-30 atm and lasted 4-5 hours. The poly-

Card 1/2

morn obtained were investigated radiographically and thermomecha-

The Synthesis of Polypropylene on Chromium Oxide Catalyst

sov/62-59-7-35/38

nically. The thermomechanical analysis was made by I. Yu. Martchenko. The table shows the characteristics of the polymers and secondary products. The yield of solid polymer was found to increase with rising ratio Al/Cr (Fig. 1). Thermomechanical investigations further revealed that the polypropylene obtained is a solid crystalline substance at 130°, whereas it becomes viscous at temperatures of 150°. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 3 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neiti Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Petroleum of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 19, 1959

Card 2/2

PEREL'MAN, A. I., TOPCHIEV, A. V., KRENTZEL, B. A. and MUSHINE, Ye. A. (USSR)

Sintez kristallicheskovoc poliviniltsiklogeksana Synthesis of crystalline polyvinylcyclohexane IUPAC S I:118-21.

report presented at the Intl. Symposium on Macromolecular Chemistry, Moscow, 14-18 June 60.

67572 5.3831 807/20-130-2-28/69 Topchiyev, A. V., Academician, Mushina, Ye. A., Perel'man, 5(3) AUTHORS: I., Krentsel', B. A. Synthesis of Polyvinylcyclohexane TITLE: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 130, Nr 2, PERIODICAL: pp 344 - 345 (USSR) There are no publication data on the polymerization of the vinyl derivatives of cyclohexane. Therefore, the authors ABSTRACT: wanted to investigate the possibility of producing polyvinylcyclohexane, and the influence of the nature of the catalyst on the properties of the polymer. Vinylcyclohexane was obtained from the cyclohexylethyl alcohol [Ref 1, see Scheme). This alcohol was synthesized in 2 ways: I) by the action of an absolutely dry gaseous ethylene oxide on magnesium chlorocyclohexane (produced by the Grignard reaction) in ethereal solution (Refs 2,3); II) by hydrogenation of phenylethyl alcohol on Raney's nickel catalyst at 160° and a pressure of 100 atm. The yield was v 50%. Vinylcyclchexane was obtained by acetylation of the cyclohexyl alcohol and by pyrolysis of the acetate (Ref 1). 2 catalysts Card 1/3

67572

Synthesis of Polyvinylcyclohexane

507/20-130-2-28/69

were used for the polymerization of the vinylcyclohexane: a)a chromic-oxide-, and b) an organe-metallic catalyst. Carefully dehydrated heptane or benzene was used with a) as a solvent for the monomer. The authors' experiments showed that an addition of triisobutyl aluminum (50% solution in heptane) doubles the polymer yield. The properties (crystallinity, viscosity, etc) remain unchanged (Fig 1 a, b, p 318). The polymerization b) was carried out in a current of purified nitrogen at 80°. Triisobutyl aluminum with titanium tetrachloride was used as a catalyst. According to preliminary data, the polymer yield was ~ 30%. No ash content was found in the product polymerized on the chromic-oxide catalyst. The product polymerized on (iso-C4H9)3+ + TiCl4 contains 1% of ashes. Polyvinylcyclohexane is a white, finely-disperse powder melting at 325°, and soluble in organic solvents. The characteristic viscosity was different depending on the nature of the catalyst used; it was 0.5 for a), and 1 - 1.5 for b). The elementary analysis in % yielded: C 87.22 (computed 87.27); H 12.80 (computed 12.72). The roentgenograms showed a high crystallinity of

Card 2/3

67572

Synthesis of Polyvinylcyclohexane

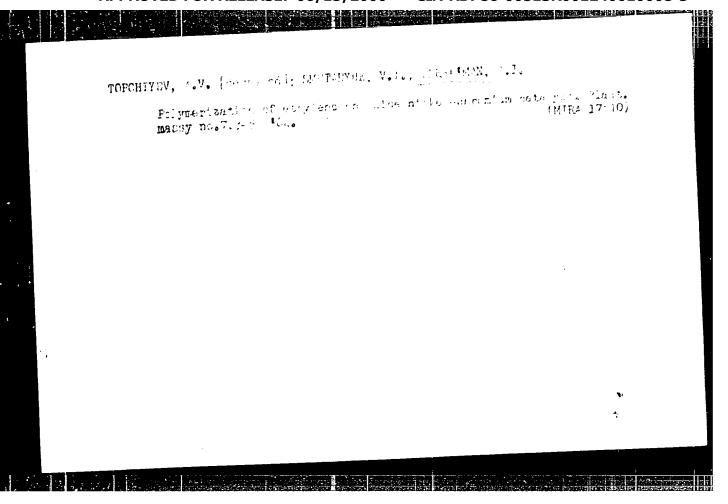
SOV/20-130-2-28/69

the polymer (Fig 1). Finally, the authors give a scheme for the presumable structure of the polymer. No by-products of the reaction were ascertained in the polymerization mentioned. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED:

September 3, 1959

Card 3/3



ACCESSION NR: AP4043316

8/0191/64/000/008/0003/0096

AUTHOR: Perel'man, A. I., Mushina, Ye. A., Topchiyev, A. V. (deceased)

TITLE: Investigation of the polymerization of vinylcyclohexane on the catalytic system triisobutylaluminum plus titanium tetrachloride

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 8, 1964, 3-6

TOPIC TAGS: vinylcyclohexane, polyvinylcyclohexane, polymerization, polymerization catalyst, triisobutylaluminum, titanium tetrachloride, Ziegler Natta catalyst

ABSTRACT: The polymerization of vinylcyclohexane (99.7 - 99.8% purs) on the catalytic system Al (i-C₄H₉)₃+TiCl₄ was studied in a glass reaction vessel (dilatometer) in an atmosphere of pure dry nitrogen and a purified solvent (heptane or benzene) over a temperature range of 60-85C. The synthesis of vinylcyclohexane is also discussed. The experimental data showed that the optimum molar ratio of the catalyst components with respect to the yield and specific viscosity of the polymer is 1:1. On increasing the concentration of catalyst from 1 to 3%, the rate of polymerization increases and the specific viscosity decreases. An increase in the concentration of vinylcyclohexane in hertane leads to an increase in both the rate of polymerization and specific viscosity. On increasing the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043316

temperature of polymerization from 60 to 80C, the specific viscosity decreases. The yield of polyvinylcyclohexane was about 50% (based on the monomer used). The experimental data showed that the polymerization of vinylcyclohexane with this catalytic system proceeds in the same way as the polymerization of other monomers with naphthene and aromatic rings on catalysts of the Ziegler-Natta type. The resulting polymer has a wide range of processing temperatures. The glass temp. = 09C, melting point = 325C. Polymerization in benzene or cyclohexane, which dissolve polyvinylcyclohexane readily, yields an amorphous polymer which behaves as a crystalline polymer during thermomechanical and thermographic analyses. Polyvinylcyclohexane has excellent dielectric properties; the dielectric loss value of 6 x 10⁻⁴ remains unchanged up to 200C. Polymerization on the Al (i-C4H9)3 + TiCl4 system is accompanied by isomerization of the monomer to ethylidenecyclohexane, which leads to a decrease in the polyvinylcyclohexane yield. "The authors express their gratitude to V. A. Kargin for his valuable advice during the experimental work, to G. P. Mikhaylov, N. A. Nechitaylo, M. V. Shishkina and I. Yu. Tsarevskaya for their assistance in the investigation of the structure and properties of the polymers, and to D. V. Mushenko, E. G. Lebedeva and V. S. Chachina for supplying the vinylcyclohexane; the average molecular weight of the polyvinylcyclohexane was determined by E. A. Razumovskaya, the presence of ethylidenecyclohexane was determined by A. T. Syyatoshenko using capillary chromatograph, and T. A. Komova and V. L.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

ACCESSION NR: AP4043316

Shmonina also took part in the work." Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, MT

NO REF 80V: 016

OTHER: 010

PEREL'MAN, A.I., doktor geol-mineral. nauk

Dialectics of the development of a natural landscape. Friroda

54 no.3:37-49 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

PERFL'MAN, A.I., doktor gacd.-mineral.nauk (Moskva)

Geochemistry of "hypergenesis"; migration of atoms in the upper part of the earth's crust. Priroda 54 nc.2:119-120 F '65. (MIRA 18:10)

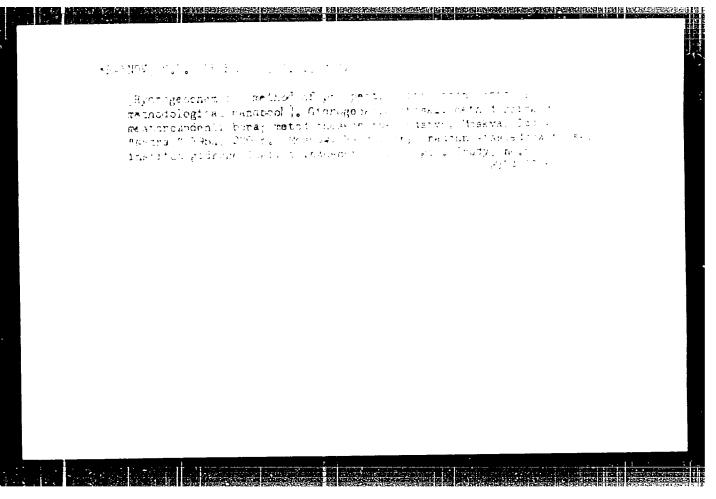
[Geochemistry of epigenetic processes; supergene zone]
Geokhimiia epigeneticheskikh protsessov; zona gipergeneza.
Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 271 p. (MIRA 18:7)

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Batulin, S. G.; Golovin, YE. A.; Zelenova, O. I.; Kashirtseva, Komarova, G. V.; Kondrat'yeva, I. A.; Lisitsin, A. K.; Perel	Man.	
A. 1.; Sindel'nikova, V. D.; Chernikov, A. A.; Shmeriovich, Exogenous epigenetic deposits of uranium; formation conditions	10, 11,	
(Ekzonennyye epigeneticheskiye mestorozhdeniya urana; uslovi obrazovaniya). Hoscow, Atomizdat, 1965. 321 p. illus., bi Errata slip inserted. 1160 copies printed.	ya blio.	
TOPIC TAGS: deposit formation, epigenetic theory, exodiagenet deposit, surface uranium accumulation, uranium bituminous de uranium deposit, uranium, nuclear fuel.	ic posit,	•
PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for readers speci in the geology of ore deposits, in particular for those cond	alizing.	1
with atomic raw materials, and also for students of higher-etion institutions. In the book, for the first time in Soviet foreign literatures, the epigenetic theory of uranium-deposit formation is expounded. Hany Soviet and foreign source make	duca- t and t	/
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	have been used in this book, and some of the investigations carried out by the present authors are published in this book for the first time. Several names of Soviet scientists working in this field are mentioned. V. A. Uspenskiy collaborated on Ch. X, and M. A. Viselkina on Ch. III. The suthors thank A. A. Saukov, deceased, Corresponding Member Academy of Sciences USSR, and F. I. Vol'fson, D. G. Sapozhnikov, V. I. Gerasimovskiy, M. F.	•
	Strckin, G. S. Gritagyenko, and I. P. Kushnarev, Doctors of Geologico-Hineralogic Sciences; V. I. Danchev, Candidate of Geologico-Hineralogic Sciences, and N. A. Volokovykh. There are about 12 yages of references of which about 3/4 are Soviet.	
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OTHER: 118				
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Card 4/4				



KRASNIKOV, Vladimir Tvanovich (1906-1962), SURAZHSKIY, D. Ya., doktor geol.-m. n. nauk, otv. r.d.; FEPEL MAN, A.I., doktor geol. miner. nauk, red.; ZUBREV, I.N., kand. geol.-Finer. nauk, red.; PCHELINTSEVA, G.M., red.

[Geological prerequisites for prospecting for uranium deposits] Geologicheskie predposylki poiskov mestorozhdenii urana. Moskva, Atomizdat, 1964. 186 p. (MIRA 17:8)

TOPCHIYEVA, K. V.; SHARAYEV, C. K.; PERELIMAN, A. I.; RYABOVA, A. A.

Effect of the porous structure of the aluminosilicate carrier on the polymerizing activity of the chromium oxide catalyst. Plast. massy no. 5:11-13 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

FEREL*MAN, A.I.

Some characteristics of water_migration of chanical.elements in arid arids. (MIRA 16:9)

Ariss. Trudy IGEM no.99:114-121 163. (MIRA 16:9)

(Geochemistry)

E LA SEL SE SENSI MENDENDIN IN RINGESCONSTRUCTION IN BUSINESS OF PROPERTY OF SERVICE SERVICES.

PEREL MAN, A, I.

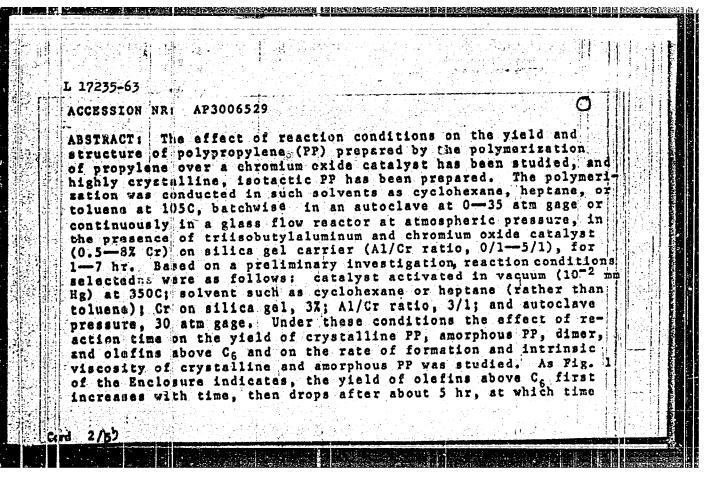
Distribution of geochemical types of continental sediments and of the weathering surface in the U.S.S.R. Kora vyvetr. no.5:127-137 163. (MIRA 16:7)

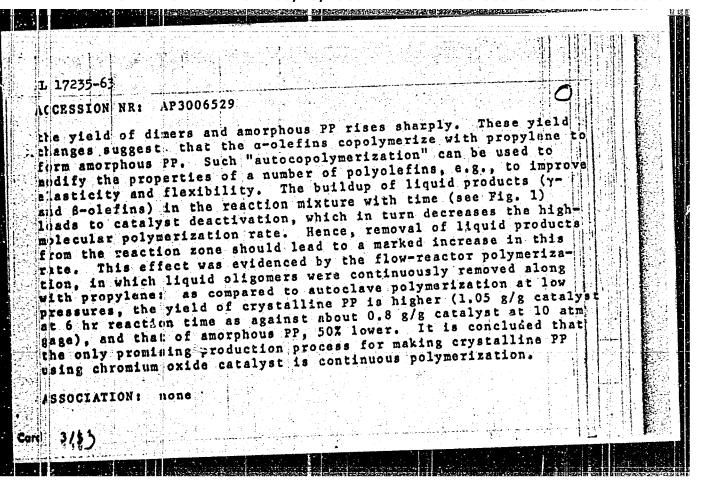
SAUKOV, A.A.; GINZBURG, I.I.; PEREL'MAN, A.I.; AYDIN'YAN, N.Kh.; SHARKOV, Yu.V.

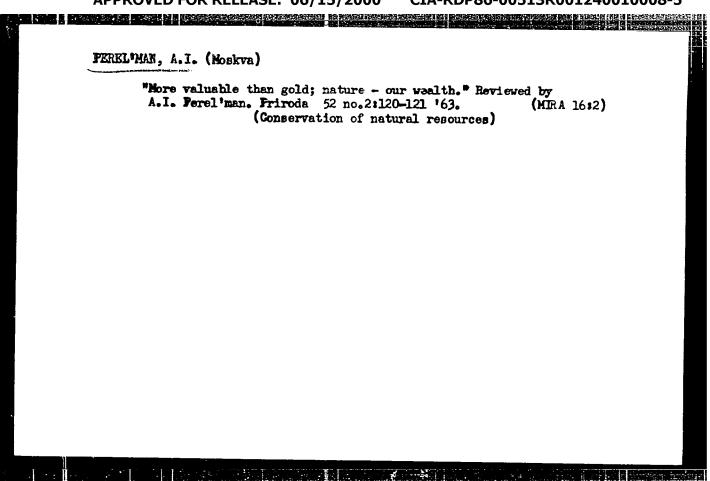
Vladimir Iwanovich Krasnikov; obituary. Geol. rud. mestorozh. 5 no.2:141-142 Mr-Ap 163. (MIRA 16:6)

(Krasnikov, Vladimir Ivanovich, 1907-1962)

BDS/EWP(1)/EPF(c)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/FCS(f)--ASD--Pc-4/ 1, 17235-63 Pr-4--RM/WII/JD \$/0191/63/000/009/0004/000 ACCESSION NR: AP3006529 AUTHOR: / Topchiyev, A. V./ (Deceased); Smetanyuk, V. I.; Perel man A. I.; Wu, Kuei-Fang TITLE: Polymerization of olefins on chromium oxide Polymerization of propylene Planticheskiye massy*, no. 9, 1963, TOPIC TAGS: polyolefins, olefins, olefin polymerization, polymer sation, polypropylene, isotactic polypropylene, crystalline polypropylene, amorphous polypropylene, propylene, propylene polymeri zation, condition, polymerization condition, propylene polymerization condition, pressure, solvent, trilsobutylaluminum, chromium oxide, chromium oxide catalyst, silica gel, silica gel carrier, carrier, catalyst activation, reaction time, yield, polymerization rate, intrinsic viscosity, copolymerization, autocopolymerization, continuous polymerization, propylene continuous polymerization, batch polymerization, property modification ort 1/33







PEREL'MAN, A. I. "Efficient methods of prospecting for ore deposits" by V. I. Krasnikov. Reviewed by A. I. Perel'man. Vop. geog. no.59: (Prospecting) (Krasnikov, V. I.)